

XXXVI.—On a Kangaroo and a new Palm-Civet in the
British Museum. By ERNST SCHWARZ.

TWO years ago ('Annals,' ser. 8, vol. vii. p. 609, 1911) Mr. Thomas described a Wallaroo from McClintock Range, Kimberley Gold Field, Far North of Western Australia. In his description he expressed some doubts as to the constancy of the cranial characters used by me to separate the different local races of *M. robustus*. I have recently had an opportunity of examining the type of *Macropus robustus bracteator*, and by the kind permission of Mr. Thomas I am enabled to give the following supplementary description of the skull in a form closely resembling the diagnoses in my paper in 'Novitates Zoologicae,' vol. xvii. (1910).

Macropus robustus bracteator, Thomas.

Skull. Basifacial axis short as compared to basicranial axis. Nasal cavity strongly inflated laterally almost as much as in *M. r. rubens*, but slightly less (especially when viewed from the palate). Nasals very convex in both directions, as already shown by Mr. Thomas, long, broad, and almost parallel-sided. *Processus infrazygomaticus* narrow and strongly twisted. Zygoma as in *M. r. woodwardi*. Opening of lacrymal canal in lacrymal bone. *Foramina incisiva* short. Anterior portion of palate exactly as in *M. r. woodwardi*, its margins regularly converging anteriorly, and not constricted in front as in *M. r. rubens*, its least breadth about half the length of diastema. Profile of skull strongly and regularly convex, its highest point in the frontal region.

Basicranial axis 47 mm.; basifacial axis 120; facial index 255.

The skull of this kangaroo is most like that of *M. r. rubens*. As in that form, it has a low facial index and the inflated nasal cavity, which, however, is slightly less marked, so as to be somewhat intermediate between *rubens* and *woodwardi*. The shape of the nasals and palate are more as in *woodwardi*.

In the local races of *Macropus robustus* the facial index seems to be very constant, whereas in *M. rufus* and *M. giganteus* it is extremely variable.

In laying out the series of *Paguma grayi* in the British Museum together with Mr. Wroughton, the specimens from

the Western Himalayas were found to represent a distinct race, which Mr. Wroughton was to describe. In the meantime, however, he has left England for some time to come, and I have much pleasure now in naming this new form after Mr. Wroughton himself, whose interest in Indian mammalogy is so well known.

Paguma grayi wroughtoni, subsp. n.

Type-locality. Gharial, Punjab.

Type. ♂ ad. B.M. no. 7. 11. 21. 12. Collected by Major H. N. Dunn, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Related to *P. g. grayi*, but with blackish neck and yellowish hue on posterior back. Face-markings more distinct and underside buffy, not yellowish white.

Underfur of whole upperside slaty grey, of underside buffy. Hairs of neck glossy black, often with a narrow greyish subterminal band. Hairs of back black for their basal half, those of anterior back with narrow yellowish band and broad black tip, those of posterior back with very broad golden-yellow band and short black tip. Tail like posterior back for the greater part of its length, with black tip. Sides of body pale yellowish grey, hairs with short black tips; limbs similar, but the hairs without the black tips; fingers and toes dark brown. Ears black. Face-markings comparatively prominent, but far less so than in *P. larvata*. Underside buffy; hairs of throat with broad white tips; chin blackish brown, darker than in *P. g. grayi*.

Skull. Much as in *P. g. grayi*. Protocone of p^4 better developed.

Dimensions of type. Basal length of skull 115 mm.; palatal length 60·5; palatal breadth 41; zygomatic width 67; width of brain-case 40·5; intertemporal constriction 21; nasals 25·2 × 13; length of carnassial 8·7; length of foramina incisiva 8.

This *Paguma* is the western representative of *P. grayi grayi* of Nepal, from which it is at once distinguishable by the blackish neck and the shape of the cheek-teeth. There are six specimens in the British Museum—one from Simla, one from "India," one stated to be from Nepal (but, as collected by Dhuleep Singh, probably from somewhere in the Punjab), and two from the type-locality, Gharial, Punjab.